

ionate and friendly man, heartily and deeply interested in the cause of the oppressed. He wished me to address his people on the subject of slavery; but it seems they had enacted, that the cry of the poor and the needy and the oppressed should not be heard in their house.—They had passed a vote making it a penal offence for any minister of the gospel to preach against the sin of oppression.—Even Elder Elliot himself, according to this vote, might not choose his own text! How far such popish gag-laws ought to be submitted to, demands a doubt.

Elder Elliot deeply regretted that the church had adopted such an unworthy and wicked measure. Indeed it was that the whole church upon consideration, would not sanction the unwise and unprecedented regulation. A very considerable number are abolitionists.

Mr. Chafer, the Presbyterian minister, refused to admit the subject, because it would displease some of his people, and it was not therefore expedient.

The cause of the poor oppressed slave seemed hopeless. But application was made to the Methodist brethren, who very generously and cheerfully opened their doors. I occupied their pulpit in the afternoon in addressing a very large audience of all denominations, who gave the most faithful and untiring attention, with one exception. I was told that a Esq. B. found it inconvenient to remain to the end of the discourse.

The Methodist brethren deserve much credit for their liberal course in thus admitting the advocacy of a reproached but most worthy benevolent cause. May the Lord reward them.

Abolitionists are evidently multiplying in that place and region. Elder Elliot attended and took part in the exercises of the afternoon, as did also Mr. Smith, the Methodist brother.

The only remark I have to make is, that no infatuation or fanaticism so foolish, perverse and reckless as that which refuses to hear.

PETITIONS! PETITIONS!! Now is the time for petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.—N. E. Spectator.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

UNION RIVER ASSOCIATION.—From the minutes, it appears that the number of churches is 13—ordained ministers 12—added by baptism during the year 87—present number of communicants 924. The following are among the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That while we consider it the duty of ministers and Christians, to instruct their members, never to leave the vicinity of the church, for any considerable time without letter, we would say, with regard to the query, that we consider it the duty of the church, without delay, to write to those within their knowledge, and enquiring into their circumstances, and requesting them to take letters of admission, and join some other church where they may be better conveyed, and see that they do it; and, concerning those whose place of residence cannot be ascertained, after taking suitable measures, we think it the duty of the church to drop them from their records.

That, we hail with emotions of joy and gratitude, the measure recently adopted to establish new Missionary Societies in India and China, France and Germany; and that we hold ourselves pledged to sustain their Board, as God shall enable us, by our influence, our alms and our prayers.

Resolved, 1. That we view with feelings of hearty approbation, the measures of our brethren who met in May last at the meeting-house of the Oliver street Baptist church, New York City, for the purpose of forming the American and Foreign Bible Society.

2. That the A. and F. B. Society has strong claims on the liberality of the churches.

3. That we recommend the formation of a State Bible Society, auxiliary to the A. and F. B. S.

Resolved, That it be recommended to each church in the Association, to observe, faithfully, the Monthly Concert of prayer for the conversion of the world; and, that they observe it on Sabbath evening instead of Monday evening.

Resolved, 1. That it is the duty of every church member to abstain from the use and traffic of intoxicating drinks, except for medical purposes.

2. That, if members persist in this unwholesome practice, after affectionate labor and long forbearance with them, it is the duty of the church to withdraw the hand of fellowship, believing that public opinion, and the testimony of reason say, "let them be unto thee as an heathen man and publican."

Resolved, 1. That this association become Auxiliary to the Baptist General Tract Society.

2. That the publications to be circulated by this Society be those of the B. G. T. S.

3. That each subscriber be entitled to one half his subscriptions in tracts at 15 pages for 1 cent.

Resolved, 1. That as Christians and Christian churches, we deeply deplore the existence of slavery in our land—that its existence convicts us of national hypocrisy before the bar of the world—that the position recently taken by slave-holders, convinces us that its continuance is a matter of choice on their part, rather than necessity—that we consider slavery as a great sin that must be repented of by those that are guilty of it, or incur the displeasure of him who has said "remember them that are in bonds as bound with them."

2. That we will co-operate with the Christian community in any laudable efforts for the diffusion of light on this subject.

3. That in our opinion, the domestic slave-trade is as revolting to humanity—as obviously a violation of the law of Christ—as the foreign slave trade.

4. That we esteem the arousing of the Christian world to this subject, to be an intimation that God is about to emancipate three millions of Americans.

Resolved, 1. That this Association rejoice in the formation of the Sunday School Union at Lowell, in January last, as being well adapted to provide denominational and evangelical books, for all the departments of Sabbath School operations.

2. That it be recommended to all our Churches and S. Schools, to procure their books at the Depository of the New England Union, at Cornhill, Boston, until they are able to establish a Depository in this State.

Resolved, That we recommend the Sabbath School Treasury, Baptist Missionary Magazine, both printed in Boston, and the Advocate of Moral Reform, of New York, as important auxiliaries to the objects with which they are connected—but, especially, do we recommend the Vermont Telegraph, in view of the open, energetic, and gospel course of its editor; and that, so long as the paper is open for the discussion of all subjects connected with morals or religion, we will give our continued and increasing support.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every church member in this Association, the first opportunity, to sign a petition to Congress, praying it to use all constitutional power, to suppress slavery in all places under its jurisdiction.

Whereas, both letter and spirit of the gospel are diametrically opposed to all titles of nobility, such as *Res.—D. D., &c.*, therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend to all the churches, to discard all such titles, and substitute the more scriptural and endearing title, *Brother*.

THE BARRE ASSOCIATION consists of 9 churches, with 6 ordained ministers—total number of communicants, 487. Added by baptism, 19. This little Association has raised between \$500 and \$600 for benevolent purposes during the past year—upwards of a dollar to each individual member, male and female! Their resolutions in regard to the B. G. T. Society are the same as those passed by the Union River Association: Among others are the following:

ON SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Resolved, That as Sabbath school instruction is important as a means to advance the kingdom of Christ and promote the salvation of souls, we earnestly recommend to the churches in this Association to make more decided and vigorous efforts to establish and sustain Sabbath schools among them.

ON THE SABBATH.

Resolved, That the prevailing desecration of the Sabbath is a subject of serious alarm, and calls for the strenuous efforts of all the friends of religion and their country to prevent it.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Resolved, That the encouraging results of our exertions to promote Foreign Missions is a matter of devout gratitude to Almighty God, and that the pressing wants of the Treasury to sustain the extensive operations of the Board call for vigorous efforts the ensuing year.

MINISTERIAL EDUCATION.

Resolved 1. That in view of the widening and whitening field for ministerial labor, it devolves on the churches to do what they can to increase the number and efficiency of the ministers of the Lord.

Resolved 2. That as the Vt. Branch of the N. B. E. Society is aiding more than twenty young men in preparing for the ministry, and others are looking to them for help, we consider it our duty, vigorously to sustain and encourage them, and that an effort now be made to raise one scholarship (\$75) for that object.

SLAVERY.

Whereas the evils of slavery are so many and so great, and whereas so much has been done to prevent free discussion on that subject;

Resolved, That we deem it our duty to remonstrate against it and use all lawful means for its immediate abolition.

ON SUBJECTION TO CIVIL LAW.

Resolved, That this body has witnessed, with deep anxiety and alarm, an increasing spirit of insubordination—all parts of our country, overstepping the prescriptions of established order, wresting judgment from the hands of legalized authority, both judicial and executive, and wreaking vengeance without mercy on whom it deems obnoxious; that it is the solemn duty of all good citizens, and especially of all Christians to abstain from all riotous proceedings whatever, as a sin against God and an offence against the powers constituted by him—and that it is their duty to discountenance all such proceedings in others, and to maintain inviolable, (so far as in them lies,) individual rights, and the public peace and safety.

PERIODICALS.

Resolved, That, as the knowledge and the piety of our churches may be greatly promoted by the circulation of religious Periodicals, we recommend to their patronage the American Bap. Magazine and the Christian Review, both published at Boston, and the Vt. Telegraph published at Brandon.

THE BIBLE CAUSE.

Resolved, That among the many benevolent institutions of the day, we regard that, whose object is to give correct and entire translations of the Holy Scriptures, and their circulation far and wide, at home and abroad, as second in importance to no

other, and that this cause has decided claims on our prayers and contributions.

Resolved, also, That our delegates to the Convention be authorized to aid in the formation of a State Bible Society.

TEMPERANCE.

Resolved, That, in view of the present aspect, as well as the whole past history of the Temperance cause, we fully believe it to be most benevolent in its design—auspicious in its unparalleled progress, and destined to be most glorious in its ultimate results. We do, therefore, beseech all who have lent their aid to this grand cause, not to slack their hands, and especially, do we entreat all the members of our churches to come up in their might to this work, and by their prayers, efforts and abstinence from intoxicating liquors as a beverage, to contribute their influence to hasten an event confidently expected, and so devoutly to be desired as the universal prevalence of Temperance.

More than redeemed. The Madison, N. Y. Association, which had pledged \$800, for the Convention, received the full amount from the churches, and fifty dollars more.—N. H. Bap. Register.

LEGISLATIVE.

[Condensed from Walter's Daily Journal.]

Both Houses of the Vermont Legislature met at the Capitol in Montpelier, Thursday, Oct. 13th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The vote for Governor, Lieut. Governor and Treasurer stand thus:

For Governor.
Silas H. Jenison, 20,471 elected
Wm. C. Bradley, 16,124
Scattering, 35

For Lieut. Governor.
David M. Camp, 20,023 elected
John S. Pettibone, 15,926
Scattering, 61

For Treasurer.
Augustine Clarke, 20,188 elected
Charles R. Cleaves, 15,946
Scattering, 12

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

Bennington County—Orsamus C. Merrill, Winslow C. Watson.

Windham County—Phineas White, Wm. Henry, Waitstill R. Ranney.

Windsor County—Sam'l W. Porter, Wm. Steele, Julius Converse, Francis E. Phelps.

Addison County—Eben'r N. Briggs, Jesse Grandy, Harvey Bell.

Orange County—A. B. W. Tenney, Wm. Hebard, Thomas Keyes.

Chittenden County—John Van Sicklen, Jr., Harry Miller.

Rutland County—Thomas D. Hammond, Zimri Howe, Robert Pierpoint.

Washington County—Araunah Waterman, Newell Kinsman.

Franklin County—Nathan Smilie, Joshua W. Sheldon, Homer E. Hubbell.

Caledonia County—Wm. A. Palmer, John Beckwith.

Orleans County—Augustus Young.

Essex County—William Gates.

Grand Isle County—Melvin Barnes.

Carlos Colledge, of Windsor, is Speaker of the House, and A. L. Miner, of Manchester, Clerk. The votes stood thus:

Colledge, 127
Smith, 77
Scattering, 7

A. L. Miner, 128
O. H. Smith, 70
Scattering, 16

—214

The Lieut. Governor, by provision of the Constitution, is President of the Senate, and Norman Williams, of Woodstock, is elected Secretary.

FRIDAY, Oct. 14.

C. L. Knapp, editor of the State Journal, is Secretary of State, elected by joint vote of both houses, the vote stood:

1st ballot. 2d ballot.
C. L. Knapp, 123 129
E. D. Barber, 98 97
F. F. Merrill, 10 20
A. E. Merrill, 9

H. Merrill, 2
N. Williams, 1
O. H. Smith, 2
J. L. Buck, 1
G. L. Clarke, 1
J. S. Smith, 1

—248 249

On motion of Mr. Pierpoint, ordered that in joint assembly the Secretary of State shall act as Secretary, and in his absence the Secretary of the Senate.

George B. Manser, is Secretary to the Governor.

Wm. Wetson is Engrossing Clerk of the Senate.

Milton Brown, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Abel Carpenter, Messenger.

Buel W. Smith, Chaplain.

F. F. Merrill is Engrossing Clerk of the House.

Mr. Sawyer introduced a resolution for furnishing the members with two copies of daily papers, rejected.

Mr. Dewey moved a substitute, so as to provide three weekly papers and one daily, to be selected by the members and delivered at their boarding houses: adopted 186 to 33.

Mr. Manser, Secretary to the Governor, appeared in the house and read the following

MESSAGE:

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Of the House of Representatives:

In a community possessing and exercising the powers of self-government, where all power and authority annually emanate from the people, and by the established usages of the country annually

return to the fountain from whence they came, it is of the first importance that the fountain should be kept pure. The safety and permanency of our free institutions depend solely upon the public virtue and general intelligence of the people. Hence the necessity of that guardianship which the laws assume over the one, and the indispensable duty of the government to secure and effectually to provide for the other. Genius is as often found under the humblest roof as in the dwellings of the affluent. It is public property; and provision should be made to educate at the public expense, every child in the state, whose parents are unable to do it.

I would earnestly recommend to the consideration of the Legislature, an examination of the acts relating to the support of common schools. It is feared they are radically defective, inasmuch as they do not sufficiently provide for the employment of teachers in the education of our children of suitable attainments and qualifications. The public monies, arising from rents, income of loans, and the three cent school tax, are now divided among the several districts in each town according to the number of children between four and eighteen years of age. I have no doubt, that the great interests of education would be better promoted, by dividing one third, or some certain share fixed by law, of the public money accruing in each town, equally among the several districts in the same, and the residue in proportion to the number of scholars in each district, as now provided by law. Such a provision would seem to equalize the benefits resulting from the public aid afforded to common schools, enabling the smaller districts to procure the services of better qualified teachers and to continue their schools for a longer period, and lessening the tendency to extravagance and waste, which it is feared may exist in some of the larger districts.

In connection with this subject permit me to suggest, that, although our schools are in many places, able to avail themselves of competent teachers from our Colleges and Academies, still it is believed that in the State there is a want of well qualified teachers, and it is worthy of inquiry whether it would not comport with, and be the legitimate duty of the legislature, to provide for and patronize some suitable institutions for the education of teachers. Public opinion seems to call for some measure of this kind. An opportunity is now afforded through the means of the surplus revenue, soon to be placed at the disposition of our state, of making, probably, an effectual and permanent provision for the support of our primary schools, and for the encouragement of other institutions of learning, and also to enable the towns to diminish, what is considered by some, the onerous burden of the three cent school tax.

A revision of the entire code of our militia laws is earnestly called for. Repeated additions and alterations have so obscured their meaning, and diminished their effect, that they are known in many instances to have failed in the accomplishment of the objects for which they were enacted. They are expensive and unequal in their operation, and perfectly inefficient so far as subordination and discipline are concerned. A well disciplined militia has ever been considered the surest safeguard in a free government, and well deserves all the commendation which has been bestowed upon it. It is earnestly hoped that the legislature will be disposed to give to this subject that consideration which its importance demands.

In the progress of the session your attention may be called to the consideration of the laws relating to imprisonment for debt. Within a few years they have been shorn of much of their severity. Should the legislature however, deem it expedient to abolish or change our present system, rigorous measures ought to be adopted for the prevention of fraud; and while the rights of the really poor debtor are provided for by the humane policy of our laws, the rights of the honest, and in many cases, poor creditor, should be secured by the terrors of criminal punishment.

The pursuits of our people are, at present, essentially agricultural, and being such, we must in some measure remain dependant for many of the necessities and luxuries of life, as well as for a market for the surplus products of our soil. But from the enterprising spirit manifested by many of our citizens for a few years past, it is very apparent, that we are destined at no distant period to become also a manufacturing people. The facilities afforded for propelling machinery in the immense water power every where abounding throughout our territory, the inexhaustible mineral wealth of our mountains, together with the cheapness of living, will, unless discouraged by a narrow and illiberal course of legislation, present such inducements to our citizens, and to foreign capitalists as will lead them to increase their investments in manufacturing establishments, and thereby secure to the cultivator of the soil a more certain and uniform reward for his industry. Although adequate protection for our manufacturing interests cannot be afforded by any legislative action of ours, still, we may and perhaps ought, on all suitable occasions to express our convictions and expectations that the general government will lend its aid.

In connection with the interests of agriculture and manufactures, perhaps I may be permitted the inquiry, whether public opinion does not point, too plainly to be misunderstood, to the necessity of commencing, at some period, improvements in our facilities our communication, worthy of the State and the age in which we live.

Satisfied, as I am, that it is only a question of time when the state shall step forward and do something to encourage this great work, I submit to the wisdom of the

legislature whether the time has not already arrived, beyond which it would be a dereliction of duty, and disregard to the prosperity and best interests of the people of our State, to postpone the incipient measures of some system of internal improvement; whether this legislature will not cause surveys to be made, at the public expense, of some of the leading routes, with particular and accurate estimates of the expense, and the probable business which may be done upon them. I am not so visionary as to suppose, that with the present resources of our government, this state will undertake, like some of her sister states, any gigantic system of Internal Improvement:—but after a thorough examination of the several projects, with careful estimates of their expense and probable income, is it unreasonable to believe that some of these routes may be found feasible, and afford fair prospects of profit, and that the energies of our own citizens may thus be aroused to attempt and accomplish some of them. To one, who has attentively marked the march of improvement, among our sister states, who has seen Canals and Railroads formed as if by magic, while no attempt has been made to improve the facilities of communication in our own state, the cause of the daily drain of wealth, and that of incalculably greater importance to any community, the unprecedented emigration of our best and most enterprising citizens, is not problematical.

By the provisions of the act of Congress of the last session, entitled "an act regulating the deposits of the public money," it will become the duty of the legislature to provide by law, some means to enable the Treasurer to receive, on deposit, the amount, which by the terms of the act may be received by this state. It is the money of the people, and it is hardly to be supposed that, when once distributed to the several states, the exigencies of the General Government will soon if ever demand its re-payment. The provisions of this act are deemed wise and salutary. The unexpected and rapid accumulation of money in our National Treasury, the evil of placing under the control of government too much of the wealth of the nation, combine to render such a distribution necessary. I would not be understood as being desirous or willing, to place the principal of this fund beyond the control of the Legislature: It should be kept, so long as it remains at the disposal of this state, as an inviolable fund. The income only, which to all intents is the property of the people, should be annually applied for the support of common schools, as in that application and in that only can the beneficial effects resulting from the distribution be so fully and equally realized by the whole people.

I am not disposed to remark upon the various projects which will probably be presented for your consideration, but would simply suggest a plan which I consider liable to the least objection. The several towns in the state might be made the depositories of such share of the whole amount received, as by their population they would be entitled to:—and be made accountable to the state in the same manner that the state is to the General Government. The selection of the several towns, abroad, already, by the laws entrusted with the prudential affairs of the same, might manage such share as such town should receive, and cause the income to be divided among the several school districts in such manner as might be provided by law.

It is believed that the fund might be managed, the income applied and the advantages more impartially distributed in this manner, than in any other.

During the recess of the Legislature, communications have been made to me by the executive of the states of Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Alabama, Kentucky, Ohio, Mississippi, Virginia, Maine, Connecticut, South Carolina, and New-York, enclosing resolutions of the Legislatures of those states upon various subjects, and containing requests that they may be communicated to the Legislature of this state, which will be laid before you at an early day.

The vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Timothy Merrill, late Secretary of State, was supplied by the appointment of Farrand F. Merrill, who had held the office of deputy secretary under the late incumbent.

The recent adoption of the amendments to our constitution will necessarily call your attention to an alteration, in the several acts relating to the passing of laws, to meet the present organization of the Legislature.

I have, as I deemed it my duty, thus frankly submitted to you my views upon the subject alluded to in this communication, relying upon your wisdom and general knowledge of the wants of our state for such legislative action, as will advance the virtue and happiness of our citizens, and secure, in their purity, our free institutions.

I should do injustice to my own feelings, should I omit on this occasion, to express my grateful and respectful sense of the confidence reposed in me by an election, by a majority of my fellow citizens, to the responsible office of chief magistrate of the State. Aware that the servants of the people should be judged, not by their professions of zeal for the public good, but by the manner in which they shall discharge the trusts reposed in them, I will barely remark, that in the performance of my official duties, I shall rely on the cordial co-operation of the several branches of our government, and the generous and liberal support of an intelligent people.

SILAS H. JENISON.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Vt.,
Montpelier, Oct. 14, 1836.

On motion of Mr. Adams of Grand Isle, 1000 copies of the message were ordered to be printed for the use of the House.

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

On the 12th and 13th instant, the snow fell to the depth of more than a foot in different parts of western New York.

A project for emancipation of the peasantry and reform in the mode of election, is on foot in Hungary.

The cholera has been very destructive in some parts of Italy, but is now abating.

Spain is in a most wretched condition—torn with intestine divisions, and commotions—all anarchy and moral and political desolation.

The plague is raging at Constantinople.

There was a fire in London, on the 30th of August, which destroyed property to the amount of 400,000.

From a Liverpool correspondent of the New-York Express, we learn that the Bank of England is refusing to discount for certain extensive American mercantile establishments, with a view of arresting the exportation of gold to the United States, which has been immense during the last quarter. It is also designed to stop American stock securities which increase the paper currency without increasing the circulating medium.

Buenos Ayres, Santa Fe, Cordovia and other neighboring powers have leagued together for an extermination of the natives, and are slaughtering them by thousands.

One step towards reform. French courts have lately given damages to the widows of those slain in duels.

George Storrs, of whom New-Hampshire, the place of his late residence is not worthy, has removed, with his family to Utica, New-York. We learn from the Friend of Man that the State of New-York is to be the field of his labors in the anti-slavery cause, for some time to come.

It is said that the Erie canal cost \$7,000,000, and that it pays 11 per cent. on the capital.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS.

E. Avery	\$2.00	Geo. Hibbard	2.00
Widow Winans	2.00	E. Lovegrove	2.00
Daniel Church	1.00	Isaac Westcott	5.00

NOTICES.

The Baptist Ministers of the Barre Association are requested to meet at West Roxbury on the 1st Wednesday of November, for the purpose of forming a ministerial conference. By request of brethren,

L. KIMBALL.

East Bethel, Oct. 1836.

P. S. It is contemplated that one or more deacons will be ordained at the above named time and place.

The subscriber having removed to Brookfield, Vt. wishes his friends to direct accordingly. FRIEND BLOOD.

Brookfield, Oct. 6, 1836.

FARM FOR SALE.

BEING somewhat attacked with the western fever, I offer my farm for sale, situated 2 miles east from Brandon village, consisting of about 250 acres of excellent land. That valuable mineral, manganese, has recently been discovered on the farm. For further particulars examine for yourselves.

ALBERT LOCKE.

Brandon, Oct. 17, 1836. 4:5w.

THIS is to certify that I have relinquished to my two sons, Moses Colburn Johnson and Moses Pollard Johnson, their time during their minority. I shall claim none of their earnings, nor pay any debts of their contracting after this date.

EBENEZER JOHNSON.

Brandon, May 26, 1835. 2:3w.

LEFT HANDED NOTICE.

WHEN merchants advertise goods for sale, or mechanics notify the public of their intention of carrying on business, they generally give people to understand that they shall trade very low, and perhaps go a "peg lower" than their neighbors. Now, as I am left handed, I shall go the other way.

Considering the rise in stock, and most kinds of produce, I feel it my duty to go a "shade higher" than formerly, on many articles of work, and think it fair play to notify my customers accordingly. To shoe a horse round with new, heavy shoes, then wait a year and take one bushel of corn to cancel the charge, don't "talk turkey" to me. 2240 lbs. of hay costs about twice the amount now that it did five or six years ago, and many other articles bear a price nearly or quite in that proportion. Believing it also to be an incorrect principle to shoe all horses at the same price, I shall, from and after the first day of October next, vary the prices as near as may be, according to the cost of shoeing. My usual cash prices will be for shoeing a horse round with new shoes, from one dollar to one dollar and twenty-five cents, and my charging prices from one dollar and twenty-five to one dollar and fifty cents. As